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Correspondence Between General Grant and President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1868

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, closing with the following document:

War Department, Feb. 4, 1868—SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th ult., I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President on the subject. I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last. After the action of the Senate on his alleged reasons for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I have resumed the duties of that office as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him. The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., January 25th, 1868. His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. SIR:

On the 24th inst., I requested you to give me, in writing, the instructions which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless I knew it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left no doubt in my mind of your intention. To prevent any possible mis-understanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor circulated through the press for the last fortnight, purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred either with the President, privately in his office, or the Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to it will be well to state the facts in the case. Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of this office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. Swann to remove the old Commissioners and appoint their successors. As the old Commissioners refused to give up, however, I contended that no resource was left but to appeal to the Courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated I had not looked particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in this particular case I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on reading the Tenure of Office bill closely, I found I could not, without violation of law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. Stanton was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to retain it, (which he never did.) Taking this view of the subject, and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. Stanton's suspension, after some conversation with Lieutenant General Sherman and some members of my staff, in which I stated the law left me no discretion as to my action should Mr. Stanton be reinstated, and that I intended to inform the President. I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and I did make it so known. In this I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceeding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the requirements of the tenure of office bill, contended he had suspended Mr. Stanton under authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from reporting, as an act of courtesy, his reasons for the suspension to the Senate. That having been appointed under authority given by the Constitution, and not under an act of Congress, I could not be governed by the act. I stated the law was binding in me, Constitution or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour was consumed, each reiterating his views on this subject, until, getting late, the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday, nor at any other definite time, nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday. From the 11th inst., to the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President fully understanding my position, namely, that if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, my powers as Secretary of War *ad interim* would cease, and Mr. Stanton's right to resume at once the functions of his office would, under the law, be indisputable, and I acted accordingly. With Mr. Stanton I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement during his suspension I knew it had been recommended to the President to send the name of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all embarrassment, a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably, General Sherman seeing the President at my particular request to urge this. On the 13th, on Tuesday, Mr. Stanton re-entered the office of the Secretary of War. General Comstock, who had carried my official letter announcing that by Mr. Stanton's reinstatement by the Senate I had ceased to be Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at Cabinet meeting, after I had made known the fact that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening it as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave a version of the conversation alluded to already in this communication. It was asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the Courts or resigned, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office. After hearing the President through, I stated our conversation substantially as given in this letter.

I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matters not pertinent here, and is, therefore, left out. I in no wise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction of my statement, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign, if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such statement.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Headquarters Army of the United States, January 24, 1868—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR:—I have the honor very respectfully to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally, on Sunday, the 19th inst., to disregard the orders of the Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, until I know from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv.'t
U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the endorsement on the above note:

As requested in this communication, Gen. Grant is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Jan. 29th, 1868.

Headquarters Army of the United States. Washington, D. C, January 30, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your endorsement thereon that I am not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless such order is known by me to be authorized by the Executive, and in reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as heretofore has been his practice under the law and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Executive Mansion, Jan. 31, 1868.—GENERAL:—I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 30th, that I should repeat in a written form, my verbal instructions of the 19th inst., viz:—That you obey no order from E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction. In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 29th inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with a view of correcting the statement which you term gross misrepresentations, and give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you had received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent. As stated in your communication, some time after you had assumed the duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, we intercharged views respecting the course that should be pursued in the event of the non-concurrence by the Senate in the suspension of Mr. Stanton. I sought that interview, calling myself at the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to ascertain what would be your own action should such an attempt be made for his restoration to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the distinct understanding that if under reflection you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. Stanton, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that if I desired to do so I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity. Other conversations on the subject ensued, all having on my part the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary, however, to refer to any of them, excepting that of the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication. As it was then known that the Senate had proceeded in the case of Mr. Stanton, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that as it had been agreed upon in our first conference you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. Stanton's suspension, or would remain at its head awaiting a decision by judicial proceedings. It was then understood there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfill the engagement, and on Tuesday notified me in writing of the receipt of your official notification of the action of the Senate in reference to Mr. Stanton and at the same time informed me that according to the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices your functions of Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given notice of your intent to do so. It is but just to say, however, that in your communication you claim you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned. You had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. Stanton out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You know what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment. Even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us, the conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but according to your own statement placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by the appointment of a successor. As stated in your letter, the nomination of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for Secretary of War was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. Stanton's successor, was urged in your name and it was said that his selection would save further embarrassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I shoul be trammelled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of constitutional duties, and having determined upon a course which I deemed right and proper was anxious to learn the steps you would take, should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. Stanton. Had your action been in conformation with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great.—I know that with a view to an early termination of a state of affairs so detrimental to the public interests, you voluntarily offered, both on Monday, the 15th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday, to call upon Mr. Stanton and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I confess I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding more than once repeated, and which I thought received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. Stanton and made an effort to induce him to voluntarily resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet, held at the 14th inst. In your account of what there occurred you say: "that after the President had given his version of our previous conversation, you stated, substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statements, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement made, I said, alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood in the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise."

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration in the presence of the Cabinet. I asked you first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, you did agree to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should you not wish to become involved in such controversy, put me in the same position with reference to the office previous to your appointment by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This you admitted.

Second. I then asked you if at the time of the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do, and, further, if in reply to that inquiry you had not referred to my former conversations, saying that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions you also replied in the affirmative.

Third. I next asked if at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday it was understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and were occupied with many little matters, and asked if General Sherman had not called on that day. What relevancy General Sherman's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called, I am at a loss to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain the office or to afford me opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted re-instatement of Mr. Stanton.

This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th instant widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that instead of having stated our conversations as given in the letter which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate. Sincerely anxious, however, to be correct in my statements, I have to-day read this narration of what occurred on the 14th inst., to the members of the Cabinet who were then present. They without exception agree in its accuracy.

It is only necessary to add that on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me in company with Lieut. General Sherman. After some preliminary conversation you remarked that an article in the *National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied I had not read the *Intelligencer* of that morning. You told me it was your intention to urge Mr. Stanton to resign his office after you had withdrawn. I carefully read the article of which you spoke and found its statement of the understanding between us was substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four of the five members who were present at our conference on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of the statements respecting our conversation on that occasion.

In reply to your communication I have deemed it proper to prevent further misunderstanding to make this simple recital of facts.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Army.

Headquarters of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of the articles over the initials of "J. B. S." in the New York *World* of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of the members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles and which my statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 24th ult., was intended to correct, and herein I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours, in reply, to the contrary notwithstanding. I confess my surprise that the Cabinet officers referred to should so greatly misapprehend the facts in the matter of admissions alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th ult., as to suffer their names to be made the basis of the charges in the newspaper article referred to, or to agree to the accuracy, as you affirm they do, of your account of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on the 11th ult. without any promise on my part, expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or declining to do so, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again at any fixed time on the subject. The performance of the promises alleged to have been made by me would have involved a resistance of the law, and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton.—From our conversation, and my written protest of August 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. Stanton, you must have known my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or not doing so myself, surrender it to one who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought.—And it was to avoid this danger, as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. Stanton's reinstatement would place you, that I urged the appointment of Governor Cox, believing it would be agreeable to you and also to Mr. Stanton, satisfied as I was the good of the country, and not the office, the latter desired. On the 13th ult., in the presence of General Sherman, I stated to you I thought Mr. Stanton would resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with General Sherman, and go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview with Mr. Stanton which led me to conclude that any advise would be useless and so informed General Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject, immediately on his reinstatement, it was his opinion that the act of Congress, entitled an act *temporarily to supply vacancies in the* Executive Department in certain cases, approved February 20th, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced my action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation lest the same danger I apprehended in this first removal might follow. The course you have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that by orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with the law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superiors. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of the law for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate. Without having countermanded his authority, I am to disobey. With the assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 10, 1868.—GENERAL:—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst., would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet, who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 1st ult., as a reiterative of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ult., adding, and here I give your own words, "anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding."

When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially when upon either side it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from those statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probability they afford in favor of or against either of the parties. I should not shrink from the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the details of which were given in my letter of the 28th ult., which you allow yourself to say, contains many and gross misrepresentations. These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves, and I leave the proof without a word of comment.

I deem it proper before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promises alleged to have been made by you to the President, would have involved "a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and add, "it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the office Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought."

First of all you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term your whole history of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not then in obedience to the order of your superior, as has heretofore been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You know it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose. You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting the office, you had done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable; but you cannot stand even upon that questionable ground. The history of your connection with this transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a difficult predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office, by retaining it yourself after an attempted restaration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this history as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ult:

"Some time after I resumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* the President asked my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension to obtain possession of the office. My reply was, in substance that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d inst., you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the Courts. In that letter you say that in accepting the office, one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary. You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any one who could not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the Courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, some time after you accepted the office, the President, not content with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the Courts. If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said that he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed after that conversation was no mistake of his or yours. It is the fact only that needs to be stated that at the date of this conversation, you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into Court, but did hold it then and had accepted it, to prevent the course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, that is the proper course, and you said to yourself, "I have accepted this office and now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make in a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ult., that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is, that before you changed your views, you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning.

I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst., that the performance of the promises which it is alleged were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated, had you carried out your promises in good faith, and tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add, "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders, directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue orders I am to disobey."

On the 24th ult., you addressed a note to the President, requesting in writing an order given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, until you knew from the President himself that they were his orders. On the 29th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive.

There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President; there are others which he issues simply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be by direction of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such direction.

Mr. Stanton, in his letter of the 4th inst., which accompanies the published correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last, further says that since he resumed the duties of the office, he has continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President, and he adds "no orders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and without using his name. My order to you had only reference to orders assumed to be issued by the President. It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him.

In your note to the President of the 30th ult., in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state "that while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive." The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department purporting to be made by direction of the President until you have referred it to him for approval. You reply you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction, if it comes from the War Department. You will obey no direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say, there has been a practice in the War Department to issue orders in the name of the President, without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received, change the practice as to the General of the army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued to you from the War Department? If you should receive an order from that Department, issued in the name of the President to do a special act, and an order directly from the President himself not to do the act, is there a doubt which you are to obey? You answer the question when you say to the President in your letter of the 3d inst., "the Secretary of War is my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subordinate.

Without further comment on the insubordinate attitude which you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can relieve yourself from the orders of the President, who is made by the Constitution the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and is therefore the official superior as well of the General of the army as of the Secretary of War,

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, Commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C,

The letter of the President is accompanied by letters from the Secretaries of the Navy, Treasury, Interior, State, and Postmaster Generals, supporting his positions,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1868—Sir: The *Chronicle* of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and General Grant, reported from the War Department in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, February 5, 1868. Sir: Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in that letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.

Treasury Department, February 6, 1868. Sir: I have received your note of the 5th instant, calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant, as published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th ult., and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to. I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying your account of that conversation, as given in your letter to Gen. Grant on the 31st ult., substantially in all important particulars accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
HUGH McCULLOCH.

To the President.

Postoffice Department, Washington, Feb. 6th, 1868. Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th of February, calling my attention to the correspondence published in the *Chronicle* between the President and Gen. Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation. In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read carefully the correspondence in question; and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant, of date January 31, 1868. The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to Gen. Grant, is according to my recollection a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant:

At the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last in the presence of the Cabinet the President asked General Grant whether, in a conversation which took place after his appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he did not agree to either remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judi-

[Continued on Second Page.]

cial proceeding that might follow the non-concurrence of the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or should he wish not to become involved in such controversy, to put the President in the same position with respect to the office as he occupied previous to Gen. Grant's appointment by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate. This General Grant admitted. The President then asked Gen. Grant if, at the conference on the preceding Saturday, he had not to avoid the misunderstanding required General Grant to state what he intended to do, and further, if in reply to that inquiry he (Gen. Grant) had not referred to their former conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his (Gen. Grant's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions General Grant replied in the affirmative.

The President asked General Grant if, at the conclusion of the interview on Saturday, it was not the understanding that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. General Grant replied that such was the understanding, but that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and was occupied with many little matters, and asked if General Sherman had not called on that day.

I take this mode of replying to the request contained in the President's letter, because my attention had been called to the subject when the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

To the President.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D C., February 6, 1868.—I am in receipt of yours of yesterday, calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and General Grant, published in the *Chronicle*, and especially to that part of said correspondence which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, and requesting me to state what was said in that conversation. In reply, I submit the following statement:

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1868, General Grant appeared and took his accustomed seat at the board. When he had been reached in the order of business, the President asked him as usual if he had anything to present. In reply, the General, after referring to a note which he had that morning addressed to the President, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate refusing to concur in the reasons for the suspension of Stanton, *proceeded to* say he regarded his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim* terminated by that resolution, and that he could not lawfully exercise such duties for a moment after the adoption of the resolution; that the resolution reached him last night, and that this morning he had gone to the War Department, entered the Secretary's room, bolted one door on the inside, locked the other on the outside, delivered the key to the Adjutant-General, and proceeded to the headquarters of the army, and addressed the note above mentioned to the President, informing him that he was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The President expressed great surprise at the course which General Grant had thought proper to pursue, and, addressing himself to the General, proceeded to say in substance that he had anticipated such action of the Senate, and being very desirous to have the constitutionality of the tenure of office bill tested, and his right to suspend or remove a member of the Cabinet decided by the judicial tribunal of the country, he had some time ago, and shortly after General Grant's appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, asked the General what his action would be in the event that the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that the General had then agreed either to remain at the head of the War Department till a decision could be obtained from the court, or resign the office into the hands of the President before the case was acted upon by the Senate, so as to place the President in the same situation he occupied at the time of Grant's appointment.

The President further said that the conversation was resumed on the preceding Saturday, at which time he asked the General what he intended to do if the Senate should undertake to re-instate Mr. Stanton. In reply to which the General referred to their former conversation upon the same subject, and said "you understand my position, and my conduct will be conformable to that understanding." That he, the General, then expressed a repugnance to being made a party to the Judicial proceeding, saying he would expose himself to fine and imprisonment by doing so, as his continuing to discharge the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* after the Senate should have refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton would be a violation of the tenure of office bill; that in reply to this, the President informed Gen. Grant that he had not suspended Mr. Stanton under the tenure of office bill, but by virtue of the power conferred on him by the Constitution, and as to the fine and imprisonment, the President would pay whatever fine was imposed, and submit to whatever imprisonment might be adjudged against him [the General;] that they continued the conversation for some time, discussing the law at length, and finally separated without having reached any definite conclusion, and with the understanding that the General would see the President again on Monday.

In reply, General Grant admitted the conversations had occurred, and said that at the first conversation he had given it as his opinion to the President that in the event of non-concurrence by the Senate in the action of the President in respect to the Secretary of War, the question would have to be decided by the court; that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the court to reinstate him in office; that the *ins* would remain in until they could be displaced, and the *outs* put in by legal proceedings, and that he then thought so, and had agreed that if he should change his mind, he would notify the President in time to enable him to make another appointment, but at the time of the first conversation he had not looked very closely into the law; that it had recently been discussed by the newspapers, and that this had induced him to examine it more carefully, and that he had come *to the conclusion that if the Senate* should refuse to concur in the suspension Mr. Stanton would thereby be reinstated, and that he [Grant] could not continue thereafter to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* without subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment; that he came over on Saturday to inform the President of this change in his views, and did so inform him; that the President replied that he had not suspended Mr. Stanton under the tenure of office bill, but under the Constitution, and had appointed him [Grant] by virtue of the authority derived from the Constitution, &c.; that they continued to discuss the matter some time. Finally he left without any conclusion having been reached, expecting to see the President again on Monday. He then proceeded to explain why he had not called on the President on Monday, saying he had a long interview with General Sherman; that various little matters had occupied his time until late, and he did not think the Senate would act so soon, and asked, "Did not Gen. Sherman call on you on Monday?"

I do not know what passed between the President and General Grant on Saturday, except as I learned it from the conversation between them at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and the foregoing is substantially what then occurred. The precise words used on the occasion are not, of course, given exactly in the order which they were spoken, but the ideas expressed and facts stated are faithfully preserved and presented.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your Obedient Servant,
O. H. BROWNING.

To the President.

Department of State, Washington, February 6, 1868.—Sir: The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the Council Chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said to me that he was not in attendance as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and he replied by inquiry whether there was a change in the War Department.

After the President had taken his seat, business went on in the usual way of hearing matters submitted to the several Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant said that he was not there as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President that morning announcing his retirement from the War Department had told him that the President desired to see him at the cabinet, to which the President answered that when General Grant's communication was delivered to him, the President simply replied he supposed Gen. Grant would be very soon at the cabinet meeting.

I regarded the conversation thus began as an incidental one. It went on quiet-informally, and consisted of a statement on your part of your views in regard to your understanding of the tenure upon which General Grant had assented to hold the War Department *ad interim*, and of his replies by way of answer and explanation. It was respectful and courteous on both sides, being in this conversational form. As the details could only have been presented by verbatim report, so far as I know no such report was made at the time. I can give only the general effect of the conversation. Certainly you stated that although you had reported the reasons for Mr. Stanton's suspension to the Senate, you nevertheless held that he would not be entitled to resume the office of Secretary of War even if the Senate should disapprove of his suspension, and that you had proposed to have the question tested by judicial process, to be applied to the person who should be the incumbent of the Department under your designation of Secretary of War *ad interim* in the place of Mr. Stanton. You contended this was well understood between yourself and General Grant; that when he entered the Department as Secretary *ad interim*, he expressed his concurrence in a belief that the question of Mr. Stanton's restoration would be a question for the courts; that in a subsequent conversation with the General, you had adverted to the understanding thus had, and that General Grant expressed his concurrence in it; that at some conversation which had been previously held General Grant said he still adhered to the same construction of the law, but said if he should change his opinion he would give reasonable notice of it, so you could in any case be placed in the same position in regard to the War Department that you were while General Grant held it. I did not understand General Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting these statements in the form and full extent to which you made them. His admission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one. He said that reasoning from what occurred in the case of the police in Maryland, which he regarded as a parallel one, he was of opinion, and so assured you, that it would be his right and duty under your instructions to hold the War office after the Senate should disapprove of Mr. Stanton's suspension until the question should be decided by the courts; that he remained until very recently of that opinion, and that on the Saturday before the Cabinet meeting, a conversation was held between yourself and him, in which the subject was generally discussed. General Grant's statement was that in that conversation, he had stated to you the legal difficulties which might arise, involving fine and imprisonment under the civil tenure bill, and that he did not care to subject himself to those penalties; that you replied to this remark, that you regarded the civil tenure bill as unconstitutional, and did not think its penalties were to be feared, or that you would voluntarily assume them, and you insisted that General Grant should either retain the office until relieved by yourself, according to what you claimed was the original understanding between yourself and him, or by seasonable notice of a change of purpose on his part, put you in the same situation which you would be in if he adhered.—You claimed that General Grant finally said in that Saturday's conversation that you understood his views, and his proceedings thereafter would be consistent with what had been so understood. Gen. Grant did not controvert, nor can I say that he admitted this last statement. Certainly General Grant did not at any time in the Cabinet meeting insist that he had in the Saturday's conversation either distinctly or finally advised you of his determination to retire from charge of the War Department, otherwise than under your own subsequent direction. He acquiesced in your statement that the Saturday conversation ended with an explanation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which he as well as yourself supposed could seasonably take place on Monday.

You then alluded to the fact that General Grant did not call upon you on Monday, as you had expected from that conversation.—General admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call upon you on Monday.—General Grant assigned reasons for the omission. He said he was in conference with Gen. Sherman; that there were many little matters to be attended to. He had conversed upon the matter of the encumbency of the War Department with Gen. Sherman, and expected Gen. Sherman would call upon you on Monday.

My own mind suggested a further explanation, but I do not remember whether it was mentioned or not, namely: It was not supposed by General Grant on Monday that the Senate would decide the question so promptly as to anticipate further explanation between yourself and him, if delayed beyond that day. General Grant made another explanation, that he was engaged on Sunday with General Sherman, and I think also Monday, in regard to the War Department, with a hope, though he did not say, in an effort to procure an amicable settlement of the affair of Mr. Stanton, and still hoped it would be brought about. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant.
WM. H. SEWARD.

To the President.

The accompanying letter from Gen. Grant, received since the transmission to the House of Representatives of my communication of this date, is submitted *to the House as a part of* the correspondence referred to in the resolution of the 10th inst.

[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868. *His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:* SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst., accompanied by the statements of five Cabinet ministers of their recollection of what occurred in the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements where they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only the portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination. I think it will be plain to the reader of my letter of the 30th January, that I did not propose to disobey any legal orders of the President distinctly given, but only gave an interpretation of what would be regarded as satisfactory of the President's sanction to orders communicated by the Secretary of War. I will say here that your letter of the 10th inst., contains the first intimation I have had that you did not accept that interpretation. Now for the reasons for giving that interpretation. It was clear to me before my letter of January 30, was written, that I, the person having more public business to transact with the Secretary of War than any other of the President's subordinates, was the only one who had been instructed to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton, where his authority was derived as agent of the President. On the 27th of January I received a letter from the Secretary of War (copy herewith), directing me to furnish an escort to the public treasure from the Rio Grande to New Orleans, &c., at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to him. I also send two other enclosures, showing the recognition of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War by both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, in all of which cases the Secretary of War had to call upon me to make the orders requested, or to give the information desired, and his authority to do so is derived, in my view, as agent of the President. With an order so very ambiguous as that of the President's here referred to, it was my duty to inform the President of my interpretation of it, and to abide by that interpretation until I received other orders.

Disclaiming any intention, now or heretofore, of disobeying any legal order of the President, distinctly communicated, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, 1868.

WM. LEWIS,
HUGH LINDSAY, } EDITORS.

OUR CANDIDATES:

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

A. G. CURTIN.

☞ The Johnson and Grant correspondence, complete, is published in this *Globe*—crowding out our usual variety.

☞ In times of political excitement, abuse of candidates will not hurt them. Grant is beyond the reach of his political enemies.

☞ The contested seat case in the State Senate has not yet been decided. The cost will be some thousands. The guilty parties in fraud should be severely punished.

☞ A bill has passed our Legislature repealing the Gettysburg Lottery act, forfeiting the charter and empowering the Auditor-General to seize all its property, and make reparation to persons who have invested in it.

☞ The Alabama Constitution has been successful. The Radical State officers and Congressmen have also been elected. The white voters, generally, refused to vote, in hopes of preventing the necessary number of votes being cast to make an election.

☞ Gen. Grant's most bitter enemies are to be found amongst the leaders of the Republican party, but the weight and pressure of the great mass of the party will crush out every opposition and make him not only the nominee of the party but also the President for the next term.

☞ Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the murderers of John Casey, a witness in the Senate contested election case of Robinson against Shugert. Casey when returning home from Harrisburg was met near Clearfield and so badly beaten that he died soon after.

☞ The President has ordered the organization of a new military department, composed of the Eastern and Middle States and the District of Columbia, with the headquarters at Washington, and has appointed Lieutenant General Sherman to the command. He has also sent to the Senate the name of General Sherman for confirmation of brevet general.

☞ The New York *Herald*, after surveying the political horizon and weighing all the chances, comes to the conclusion that Gen. Grant will inevitably be the next President. Of his capacity it says:

"Finally, in his brief administration of the War Department General Grant has shown that the mind equal to the most effective combination of a million of men in the field is competent to shape the policy of half a dozen men in the Cabinet."

"NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T."—A week ago we did think the impeachers in Washington, with Stevens at their head, would be able to put the President through, but when the question was brought squarely up for action, the party dropped Stevens and impeachment, and it is now certain that extreme men are daily losing their influence with the Republican party. President Johnson will not be impeached.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—The Republican party of Dauphin county, has through its County Committee, declared for Grant and Geary for President and Vice President.

The Republicans of Bedford County have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Grant and Stanton for President and Vice President.

The Republicans of Lawrence County have instructed their delegates to vote for Grant and Curtin.

The Republican County Convention of Lehigh county, on the 15th, declared for Grant and Curtin.

☞ A letter written by the late Gov. Andrew three days before his death, closes as follows: "The tendency of the hour is toward Grant. And that is best. It is not the ideal good. It is bad for the country that he must leave his present post—bad for him, the soldier, to try and endure the hard fate which awaits him, in civil life. But it is the apparently best practical good the country can have. And Grant is so square and honest a man that I believe he is bound to be *right* in the main *everywhere*."

A paper out West refuses to believe that General Grant is a candidate for the Presidency because nobody has begun abusing his wife.

Republican Co. Committee Meeting.

The Chairman of the Republican County Committee issued a call last week, for another meeting of the Committee on Friday next in this place, but strange to say he saw proper to publish it in the *Journal & American* only, thus denying the Republicans who are subscribers to the *Globe*, (and there are a number of them members of the Committee,) the satisfaction of having timely notice of the meeting. If the Chairman in his proscription of the *Globe*, is carrying out a factious feeling of a *majority* of the Committee towards us, we must submit to it and try to be satisfied for the present and wait patiently for that better time when all supporters of the party can expect to receive a friendly recognition. The Republican friends of the *Globe* ask for fair and honorable treatment, nothing more, and less they will not submit to.

The following is the call for the meeting as we find it in the *Journal & American*:

"The action of the Republican State Central Committee at Harrisburg on the 22d ult., renders another meeting of the Republican County Committee necessary. The members of the Committee are therefore requested to assemble in the Court House at this place, on *Friday the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.*

"The Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Chicago, on the 20th of May next, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are to be chosen by each Congressional District respectively, in the usual manner of choosing delegates. Some difference of opinion has arisen here as to whether the action of this county should be by its Executive Committees or by a Convention especially called for the purpose. As the Chairman does not deem it in his power to decide the question, he will submit it at the meeting called hereby, and if the Committee believe that upon them devolves the duty and authority of acting for the Republicans of the county, they will proceed to select Conferees in such manner as they may prefer. Or, if ordered by them a Convention will be held.

"It would be well for the members of the Committee to make some inquiry among our political friends in regard to this matter so that we may pursue a course satisfactory to them. The importance of being prepared to act in accordance with the wishes of our party and of sending the right kind of persons to represent us in the National Convention is so great that no member will be justified in neglecting to give it his attention.

MILTON S. LYTLE, Chairman.

COMMITTEE.

The following is the Committee *in full*.

Alexandria—T. B. Walker, D. S. Henderson.
Barree—Lt. A. W. Kenyon, Joseph Gibbony.
Birmingham—Nathan Bartlet, Geo. W. Owens.
Bradley—D. M. Painter, Jacob Musser.
Carbon—S. B. Donaldson, Henry Cook.
Cass—John R. Gosnell, Benjamin Fink.
Cassville—M. W. Henton, Thomas Dean.
Clay—Wm. J. Hampson, P. H. Bence.
Cromwell—Richard D. Heck Samuel J. Cloyd.
Oaltmont—Addison Estep, Charles Bradley.
Dublin—Wm. A. Hudson, Samuel F. Walker.
Franklin—Dr. J. A. Dever, D. L. Wray.
Henderson—John Nightwine, Henry S. Miller.
Hopewell—Jackson Enyeart, George Putt.
Huntingdon, E. W.—K. M. King, J. R. Carmon,
Huntingdon, W. W.—W. F. Cuningham, A. J. Africa.
Jackson—Lt. W. R. Bell, J. Q. Adams.
Juniata—Samuel A. Steel, Henry A. Mark.
Lincoln—Adam Fouse, David Fisher.
Morris—James Piper, Peter K Hamish,
Mt. Union—J. White Shaver, David Ender.
Mapleton—A. H. Bauman, Allison Hector.
Mt. Union District—T. H. Huling, John Price.
Orbisonia—Robert Gehrett, Thomas R. Orbison.
Oneida—Jacob Miller, Robert McDivitt.
Penn—George Garner, Philip Garner.
Petersburg—George W. Johnston, Lieut. L. W. Pott.
Porter—A. G. Neff, Robert Speer.
Shirley—Samuel R. Douglas, John X. Lutz.
Shirleysburg—George Bowersox, M. S. Harrison.
Spring field—Morris Catchall, Newton Madden.
Tell—George Ross, R. Silverthorn.
Tod—Isaac Taylor, Jonathan Evans.
Union—Samuel P. Smith, James C. Wright.
Wallace—Capt. John Brewster, Dr. M. Grady.
Warriorsmark—Levi Claybaugh, A. Hutchison.
West L.—L. M. Neff, S. S. Miller.
West U.—Thomas Montgomery, H. Davis.

GEN. GRANT'S PROTEST.—In the correspondence between President Johnson and General Grant, the latter refers to a protest that he wrote on the 1st of August last, against the removal of Stanton. As our readers may have forgotten what the General then wrote, we republish the part of the protest which alludes to the removal of Secretary Stanton:

Headquarters of the Armies of the U. S.,
Washington, D. C. August 1, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs there expressed. First, on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected, against his will with out the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office Bill, it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

This shows what the General then thought and what he thinks still. He did not want Stanton removed and of course he wouldn't stay in when Stanton was replaced by Congress. Gen. Grant has simply tried to restore harmony between the two officers of the Government and it is because he will try to restore harmony between the North and South we favor him for the office of Chief Magistrate.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—We have received the report of Mr. Geo. F. McFarland, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, of this State, for '67. It shows the number of Orphans in the different schools at the close of the last year was 3,180, being 499 more than in 1866. The total expenditures for the year were $435,080 44. The annual appropriation from the State is $350,000 00.

Governor Geary has granted a full pardon to William Moeser, editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, convicted of libel on William B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of Huntingdon county from the 7th day of January, 1867, to the 6th day of January, 1868:

RECEIVED.

Amount on hand at the last settlement,		$7878 10
Amount received from the several collectors as follows:		
1859. A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	550 00	
1862. Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	6 27	
1864. Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley,	101 86	
" James Maguire, West,	27 09	
1865. Adam Warfel, Brady,	109 04	
Joseph Gibbonay, Barree,	30 16	
John Decker, Henderson,	201 24	
Perry Moore, Morris,	605 53	
Jonathan Wilson, West,	101 56	
1866. David Albright, Alexandria,	172 88	
William Eckley, Barree,	320 11	
Barlets Ealy, Brady,	319 79	
Daniel J. Logan, Carbon,	870 01	
John H. Herbert, Coalmont,	22 67	
Asa Stevens, Clay	478 51	
Richard D. Heck, Cromwell,	996 45	
John R. Gosnell, Cass,	166 14	
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	96 65	
William Clymans, Dublin,	410 50	
William Bice, Franklin,	1667 25	
John Nightwine, Henderson,	80 68	
David Fouse, Hopewell,	807 76	
John C. Miller, Huntingdon,	2015 89	
Samuel Smith, Jackson,	1320 00	
Levi Ridenour, Juniata,	65 00	
James Piper, Morris,	1102 27	
N. G. McDivitt, Oneida,	119 46	
John Lee, Penn,	368 32	
Henry Swoope, Porter,	1817 48	
John G. Stewart, Shirley,	1217 70	
George Lean, Shirleysburg,	119 72	
Morris Gutshall, Springfield,	189 82	
John Blair, Tell,	69 14	
Jacob Hias, Tod,	599 89	
Thomas Dean, Union,	252 00	
George W. Owens, Warriorsmark,	969 62	
James M. Lloyd, Walker,	703 78	
Stephen Miller, West,	2034 08	
1867. David Albright, Alexandria,	130 00	
John Logan, Barree,	750 65	
George Hawn, Brady,	1050 00	
Christian Miller, Cass,	200 00	
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	41 22	
R. F. Stevens, Clay,	105 15	
Richard D. Heck, Cromwell,	246 00	
William Clymans, Dublin,	70 00	
John Eberts, Franklin,	1626 00	
John Nightwine, Henderson,	2333 47	
John C. Miller, Huntingdon,	4090 42	
Samuel C Smith, Jackson,	585 94	
John Geisinger, Juniata,	157 00	
James Piper, Morris,	45 00	
John R. Dean, Mapleton,	68 00	
John G. Stewart, Mount Union,	275 00	
George McCool, Oneida,	429 00	
Robert Gehrett, Orbisonia,	33 85	
•John Lee, Penn,	1251 48	
David Hare, Porter,	601 20	
Morris Gutshall, Springfield,	154 45	
Isaac Smith, Shirley,	284 05	
George Lean, Shirleysburg,	111 69	
Brice McMullen, Tell,	399 12	
Isaac Taylor, Tod,	465 00	
Jackson White, Union,	218 00	
Samuel Lehman, Warriorsmark,	1562 48	
Jacob A. Fouse, Walker,	1040 56	
D. P. Moore, West,	947 34	
Amount of State Tax from the Several Collectors, as follows:		40227 80
1864. John Donaldson, Hopewell,	100 00	
Jacob H. Lutz, Shirley,	9 32	
1865. John Decker, Henderson,	111 03	
Perry Moore, Morris,	295 36	
1866. David Albright, Alexandria,	27 60	
William Eckley, Barree,	83 79	
Barlets Ealy, Brady,	41 35	
John H. Herbert, Coalmont,	6 09	
Asa Stevens, Clay,	40 22	
Richard D. Heck, Cromwell,	63 67	
John R. Gosnell, Cass,	12 42	
Isaac Ashton, Cassville,	7 49	
William Clymans, Dublin,	20 00	
William Bice, Franklin,	43 66	
David Fouse, Hopewell,	20 09	
John C. Miller, Huntingdon,	370 99	
Samuel Smith, Jackson,	102 72	
James Piper, Morris,	69 99	
N. G. McDivitt, Oneida,	18 74	
John Lee, Penn,	60 21	
Henry Swoope, Porter,	95 07	
John G. Stewart, Shirley,	81 99	
George Lean, Shirleysburg,	25 94	
Morris Gutshall, Springfield,	32 13	
John Blair, Tell,	11 74	
Jacob Hias, Tod,	93 09	
Thomas Dean, Union,	9 14	
George W. Owens, Warriorsmark,	95 99	
James M. Lloyd, Walker,	31 50	
Stephen Miller, West,	214 40	
		2165 55
1865. John Decker, Henderson, special tax,	5 61	
County tax on unseated lands,	18 70	
School tax " "	5 75	
Road tax " "	2 58	
Bounty tax " "	15 33	
State tax " "	5 24	43 60
From J. R. Simpson, Prothonotary, fines and jury fees received by him,	55 00	
Rent from Good Templars,	40 00	
Proceeds of sale of lumber left from Stone Creek Bridge,	20 00	
		115 00
		$30,435 04

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth prosecutions paid to Pros. Atty., Prothy., Sheriff and witness fees,		$1547 69
Constables for making returns, election fees, &c.,		603 96
Grand and traverse jurors, constables, court crier, and tip staves,		2757 45
Judges, inspectors and clerks of elections,		945 70
Assessors of the several townships,		405 60
Inquisitions on dead bodies,		77 03
Premium on fox scalps, wild cats, polecats, hawks and owls,		850 55
Road and bridge views,		330 00
Blank books and stationery for public offices and court,		168 52
Fuel for court house and jail,		401 75
Sheriff for conveying prisoners and conveying convicts to penitentiary,		749 40
J. R. Simpson fees as Proty, and clerk of sessions,		296 38
Relief orders for 1866,		60 00
Refunding orders to sundry persons,		125 90
Road tax on unseated lands to the following persons:		
Carbon township, Samuel Stinson,	31 69	
Juniata " D. W. Womelsdorf,	5 06	
School tax on unseated lands to the following persons:		
Barree township, Thomas Bell,	8 40	
West " John Henderson,	17 11	
Union, " Levi Smith,	24 30	
Hopewell, " David Fouse,	16 90	
Brady " Samuel B. Grove,	6 22	
Cass " James Posten,	9 22	
Bounty tax on unseated lands to the following persons:		
West township, J. C. Walker,	120 12	
Barree " Thomas Bell,	64 12	
Commissioners—Jacob Miller,	306 00	
Adam Warfel,	525 00	
Adam Fouse,	175 00	
Commissioners' Clerk—In full for 1866,	25 00	
On account for 1867,	695 00	
County Auditors' pay,	161 00	
Commissioners' expenses in going to bridges, views on road damages, &c.,	84 70	
Printing for the County—J. A. Nash & Co.,	200 50	
Wm. Lewis,	76 25	
Benjamin Lutz,	1 50	
J. S. Corbman,	32 00	
For making out, filing and certifying to Adjt. General's lists of militia men, returned by the Assessors for 1866,	109 00	
Bridges—		
Repairing bridge in Porter township,	250 00	
" " across Crooked Creek,	16 71	
" " at Montgomery's hollow,	5493 18	
" " at Hawn's,	3246 82	
Building bridge in Oneida township,	2817 53	
" " in Cass township,	1572 47	
" " across Clay Beaver,	673 77	
" " across Shy Beaver,	600 00	
Merchandise for court house and jail,	266 28	
Repairing "	129 70	
Chairs for court house,	122 25	
Bonds paid off—Joseph Park,	505 00	
R. Brenneman,	1026 25	
Marshall Yocum,	746 89	
A. Shearer,	245 00	
Mrs. M. P. Reed,	324 00	
H. S. Wharton,	1000 00	
John G. Miles,	1079 29	
Interest on county bonds,	222 00	
Agricultural Society,	100 00	
Teachers' Institute,	101 00	
Reward for Joseph Matthews,	200 00	
Commissioners for military services,	80 00	
Gas fixtures for court house,	73 46	
Gas "	129 00	
State Lunatic hospital for the keeping of David Brotherline, C. Hoover and D. T. Jones,	563 85	
Western Penitentiary,	657 40	
Postage,	64 42	
Washing for prisoners in jail,	30 00	
Cleaning court house, shoveling snow, &c.,	42 25	
Janitor for court house,	65 70	
Medicine and attendance on prisoners in jail,	91 50	
Attorney for Common's fees and collecting money,	145 00	
P. M. Lytle and. accounts of Prothy Reg. & Rec.,	20 00	
Redemption money for sundry persons,	77 76	
Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House,	5183 75	
County indebtedness to State pd. by T. W. Myton,	1947 43	
County Treasurer's commission on $84,684 26, at 1½ per cent.	1270 26	
Balance in hands of the Treasurer at settlement,	7057 37	
	$30,435 04	

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of T. W. Myton, Esq., Treasurer of the county, and the orders of the Commissioners and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance remaining in the hands of T. W. Myton, Treasurer, of seven thousand and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Huntingdon, the 17th of January, 1868.

A. P. WHITE,
HENRY A. MARK, } Auditors.
WM. H. REX,

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

of the Huntingdon County Alms House, from DECEMBER 5th, A. D. 1866, to DECEMBER 3d, 1867, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

DR.

To amt drawn from County Treasury on orders		$5247 97
G. G. Tate, Steward, for sundries detailed in his account,		600 67
		$5848 64

EXPENDITURES.

CR.

For Farm, marked File F.

By F. D. Rutter, for farm labor, (balance)	No. 1	$ 259 23
Henry Myers, smithing,	No. 2 to 4,	78 86
R. H. Wharton, smithing,	5 & 6	9 17
Henry Davis, Jr., 40 bus. seed wheat,	7	80 00
Henry A. Mark, 0½ bus. potatoes,	8	16 25
Sundry persons, wagon work,	9 to 13,	31 32
" " harvest'g & farm labor	14 to 18	70 45
" making post & rail fence	19 & 20	71 50
" 3 bus. clover seed, &c.,	21 & 22	29 66
" miscellaneous,	23 to 29	24 00
		719 64

For Provisions, marked File P.

By sundry persons, 4276 lbs beef & pork,	1 to 12	254 93
" " summer meat,	13 & 14	33 22
" " 12½ bus. potatoes,	15 & 16	12 50
" " corn and buckwheat	17 & 18	16 75
		317 37

For Merchandize, marked File M.

By Cunningham & Carmon, merchandise,	1 to 4	332 90
Wm. B. Lease,	6 to 7	295 33
Boggs & Kirk,	8 & 9	83 82
D. Etzler, Jr.,	10 to 12	54 16
Sheriff Bathurst,	" 13	109 01
Wm. H. Brewster,	" 14	39 69
B. K. Blair & Co.	" 15	45 10
M. Gutman,	" 16	38 85
Johnston & Watson,	" 17	36 93
P. M. Bare,	" 18	32 26
Sundry persons,	" 19 to 21	42 48
		1061 53

Out Door Expenses. File O. D.

By relief afforded 3 cases, kept entire yr,	1 to 3	156 00
" " 8 cases, time kept less than 1 year; average time 4½ months to each case,	4 to 11	240 75
Relief afforded in a multitude of cases without regard to time,	12 to 41	293 43
J. N. Howe, Millin., Keep'g A Hampton,	42 & 43	92 24
Dr. H. F. Conrad, med. atten. on J. Pintshall,	44	43 50
Dr. S. Thompson, " J. Campbell,	45	15 00
Dr. Ed. Snare, " J. Africa,	46	3 25
Sundry physicians, on contract for townships, viz: Porter, West, Shirley, Barree, Carbon, Tell, Dublin, Cromwell, Morris and Franklin,	47 to 53	240 68
For 4 coffins,	54	16 00
H. Davis, Director, sund. o. d. services,	55 to 58	72 45
J. Flenner, " " "	59 to 62	97 10
J. Harman, " " "	63 to 66	38 23
		1313 63

Removals, marked File R.

By sundry Justices of the Peace, issuing orders	1 to 8	18 05
Sundry Constables and others, bringing paupers to House,	9 to 16	38 70
		57 65

Miscellaneous and Incidental. File I.

Sund. persons, publishing annual report,	1 & 2	60 00
" lumber and material,	4 to 9	179 67
" shoemaking,	10 to 14	29 55
" 14 coffins a funeral expen.	15 to 18	62 60
" 32¾ tons coal,	19 & 20	80 63
" 33½ cords wood,	21 & 22,	82 12
" carpenter work,	23 to 25,	36 17
" house labor,	26 & 27	86 10
M. S. Harrison & Son, tin ware, &c.,	28	33 89
K. A. Lovell, collecting $350 60,	29	27 83
Columbia Co. Ins Co., assessment Jan. 8, '67	30	22 80
Sund. persons, crockery ware,	31 to 34	16 47
" miscellaneous,	35 to 54	118 53
		840 40

Salaries.

Henry Davis, services as Director,	10 mos.,	120 00
John Flenner, " "	12 mos.,	148 80
Jackson Harman, " "	12 mos.,	168 20
Adam Heeter, " "	2 mos.,	16 80
Henry Br

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, 1868.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Subscribers to *The Globe* will remember that they can discontinue their subscriptions at any time, and the amount paid on the same (after deducting for the time the paper may have been sent) will be refunded.

To Our Friends.

We propose to make considerable improvement in the appearance of the GLOBE early in the spring, if our friends will do *their* part by giving us the necessary encouragement. All arrearages can be paid up—and every good subscriber and friend can procure for the GLOBE an additional advance paying subscriber, which would give us support sufficient to enable us to give our patrons a much better paper than we can afford to give now. All our *patrons* would be gainers by merely using their influence to secure for us the necessary additional help. We cannot complain of the support we now receive from a generous public, but if it was more liberal we could give a better paper for the same money each subscriber now pays. Will our friends and patrons go to work immediately, that we may be able to make arrangements for the improvement at an early day.

Brief Items.

—The School Directors of Mifflintown have resolved to have an additional month's school this winter.

—We understand that we are to have a hall early in the spring. It is to be built by Mr. Richter.

—The Jury Commissioners have been directed by the Court to fill the jury wheel again.

—On Friday afternoon last, Mr. B. X. Blair's horse, left standing untied, ran away, but no serious damage was done.

—Many a woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one, finds she can do nothing with him.

—The Mount Union *Herald* has hoisted the names of Andrew Johnson and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for President and Vice President.

—We learn that Mr. J. Simpson Africa and family will return to this place again in the spring. "There's no place like home."

—Chas. H. Miller will build a new brick dwelling next summer, and John Read will put up a new brick drug store. Who will follow them?

—Prof. E. Wilke Thomas, the efficient music teacher, of this place, has now four or five bands under his instruction. This shows that he is appreciated.

—An aged man, named McCurdy, residing near Lewistown, was bitten by a rat some time ago, and is seriously ill from the effects, and a fatal result is feared.

—George Morgan, a workman at Glamorgan Furnace, Lewistown, while engaged in receiving ore, on the top of the building, slipped and fell to the ground a distance of 30 feet, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

—One hundred and three persons professed conversion at the revival meeting in the Methodist Church in Williamsburg, just closed, and ninety-four were received into the church on probation.

—A few days ago, ex-Sheriff Miller received at his brewery a keg of new yeast. In presence of several gentlemen the keg was tapped, when it exploded, beautifully baptising the whole party.

—Mr. Wharton read a bill in place on Friday, to authorize the trustees of the Huntingdon Academy to sell the building and lots and invest the proceeds for the establishment of a State Normal School.

—From what we can hear there are to be some decided improvements in the way of building to be inaugurated in our town early in the spring, and carpenters and bricklayers will be in demand. We like to see it; it is a sign of progress.

—At a fair recently held in Bellefonte, a handsome silver plated coffee urn, was voted away, the candidates being ladies. The urn cost $20 and the voting realized over $300. The ballots were 25 cents each, and the winning lady received 517 ballots.

—A three or four year old daughter of Mr. Struble, of Centre county, was so shockingly burned on Saturday week, by its clothes taking fire from the stove, while the parents were employed outside the house, that it died in about eight hours after the sad occurrence.

—Edward Sims, the Englishman who repaid the kindness of old Mr. Barkley, in a railroad watch-house below Tyrone, by stealing his watch, was tried in the Blair county Court last week, and sentenced to four years in the Western Penitentiary.

—At a book presentation in a school room in Johnstown, the room became so crowded that it was feared the floor would give way, and when the dread became universal there was a general rush to escape the fall. Nobody was injured, but all it is said were badly scared, fearing a repetition of the station disaster.

—We published last week that the dwelling house of Mr. John Evans, in Riddlesburg, Bedford county, was destroyed by fire on the 4th instant, and his two little children were burned to death. A correspondent of the Bedford *Gazette* says that one of the children took sick and its mother had left the sick child in the cradle to be rocked by the older one, until she would run to a neighbor's to get something for it. On returning she found the house on fire, and before she reached it the roof had fallen in. All efforts to open the door and rescue the children were futile. It is thought if the mother could have got in she would also have perished in the flames.

Meeting of the Town Council.

The following are the minutes of a regular meeting of the Burgess and Town Council held February 7th.

Chief Burgess, E. Summers, presiding; present: Assistant Burgess, H. Glazier, Councilmen D. Artley, David Black, K. M. King, H. G. Fisher, F. Heffright. The minutes of the previous meeting being read were adopted.

D. Artley, chairman of committee to notify W. P. Orbison to repair flue of a certain house in the borough reported compliance with the notice. Committee discharged.

The report of committee on engine hose including settlement with Mr. Pugh of $297 was approved, and committee discharged.

In pursuance of a resolution the committee on finance reported settlement with Peter Swoope, weigh master. Report approved. The committee on finance, instructed to make settlement with D. Snare, and examine duplicates of N. Williams and Wm. H King, reported as follows: That upon examination of account of D. Snare, late Treasurer of the borough, they find there is due the late Treasurer, $10 48, and there is in his hands of the Cemetery funds, six hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty six cents, and further find that by books of treasurer Collector Williams owes on his duplicate five hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirteen cents, being duplicate of 1866, Collector W. King owes $1062, 28. Report approved.

The committee on Finance also report settlement with A. Hight. Approved.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to place on interest $600 of Cemetery fund.

On motion of H. G. Fisher, Resolved That a committee of three be appointed to make an estimate of excavation made on contract by N. Williams, and that J. A. Pollock be employed to take measurement of said excavation.

The Chair appointed H. G. Fisher, Artley and Black the committee.

Bills approved: F. Gerlach, the 1st, $3 96; Nelson Ball, $9 65; James Saxton, for rent of engine house, $10; D. Blair, two flag stones, $1; John Hall, for 1516 feet of plank, $30 32.

On motion the bill of the borough against W. E. McMurtrie for making pavement was referred to Street Committee for settlement.

R. McMURTRIE, Sec'y.

HOW SHOULD JUDGMENT NOTES, TRANSFERS, AND WAIVER OF EXEMPTION LAW BE STAMPED?—The following letter from Commissioner Rollins to Joseph Fichtner, Esq., of Newry, Blair county, gives important information to persons giving or taking notes:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, January 23, 1868.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 20th inst., that a judgment note of the form enclosed should be stamped at the rate of promissory notes, being five cents for every hundred dollars or fractional part thereof. If any special agreements are added, such as a waiver of the benefit of the exemption law, &c., an additional five cent stamp is required.

The power to confess judgment is specially exempt by section 160 of the Revenue law.

The transfer or assignment which passes the ownership of such a note, requires a five cent. agreement stamp, whether endorsed or written on the record or a separate paper. The assignment of a *negotiable* promissory note by simple endorsement or writing the name of the holder on the back, is exempt. But a separate assignment requires an agreement stamp. Any written assignment of a note which is not negotiable, should be stamped as an agreement.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Joseph Fichtner, Asst. Assessor, Newry, Pa.

Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School.

By the report of the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, we learn the following statistics in relation to the Soldiers' Orphans' School, located at Cassville, this county, and superintended by Prof. A. L. Guss:—Number of orders issued, 172; number admitted on order, 155; number transferred to, 59; total number received into school, 214; number transferred from, 18; number discharged on age, 17; number discharged on order, 1; number in school, males, 100, females, 78; total, 178. The total amount paid and unpaid for education and maintenance for the year is $25,290 85—$2,169 51 being the deficit unpaid for December, 1866.

"Somersault No. 4."

On Thursday last, on our return from Dorland's sale, when on the hill side near Eby's, our horse choked, fell over the bank, and after turning a somersault with the sleigh, was cut out of the harness safe and sound.—Had we remained in the sleigh, the *Monitor* this week would have had our fourth somersault to record, and no doubt it would have been more damaging to us than any one of the three we have credit for.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Our friend Saml. A. Steel will offer at public sale on Friday, the 28th of February, one of the most valuable farms in the State, situate a few miles from Huntingdon. There are a great number of apple trees planted thereon, capable of bearing 2000 bushels yearly; also a large number of pear, plum and quince trees. See hand-bills. 2t

Accident on the Broad Top Road.

On Friday last the passenger car on the Broad Top Railroad went over an embankment between Cove Station and Rough and Ready. There were several passengers in the car at the time, but all escaped serious injury.—A rail broke, which caused the upset.

☞ By a resolution of the members the young men of Huntingdon and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend the Bible Class of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their room over Mr. J. A. Brown's store, every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Almost everybody for months past, has been complaining of the loss of cats by a disease which has thus far proved to be incurable. Cats are becoming scarce, and rats and mice more numerous. Can't somebody give the public a cure for the cat disease?

"THE *Journal & American* refuses to recognize the nomination of Curtin by its party."—*Globe.*

"While we pity a fool we must despise a liar. The Journal & American has never refused to recognize any nomination made by the Republican party, and does not intend to. We present the name of Gov. Curtin as our choice."—*Journal & American, February* 12.

Keep your wrath bottled up, neighbors, you will need it all for the "common enemy" before the campaign closes. You will remember that Grant and Curtin were nominated by your party on the 14th of January. On the same day we nominated them as our candidates, and since then their names have been at our mast head as the nominees of the party. You published a paper on the 15th, 22d and 29th of January, and 5th of February, and your readers failed to find Curtin's nomination recognized in either edition, or referred to editorially as having been nominated by your party. In your paper of the 12th of February, four weeks after Curtin was nominated by your party, you, for the *first time*, recognize his nomination. Perhaps you were respectfully *requested* by your party friends to give that recognition. We are glad that you have finally agreed to recognize and support Curtin. Better a little late than not at all, especially as a united effort may be necessary to give him the State.

Delicacies.

One of the special delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Port Grape Wine, which combines with rare purity and nicety of flavor the good qualities of port and claret; it is neither insipid nor bitter, but hits the happy medium most to be desired in a constant beverage in a drink for the sick. For invalids it is invaluable by virtue of its tonic qualities, and particularly its absolute freedom from all adulterations. Actual trial will show that Speer's port grape wine has excellence of its own unrivalled by any other wine in the market.—*New Yorker.*

Our druggists have some direct from the vineyard.

The Normal School.

Huntingdon is to have the Normal School. Some thirty thousand dollars have already been subscribed. The building and furnishing will cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The location will be selected in a week or two. Any who wish to subscribe to the stock can have an opportunity to do so by calling on Dr. R. A Miller. We hope every man in the town and county, able to lend a helping hand will do something to help on the enterprise.

[COMMUNICATED]

SHIRLEYSBURG, Feb. 15, 1868.

Messrs. Editors: We have had pretty severe weather for some time back, making it hard for the poor to live; but the appearance of the weather now is indicative of a relaxation of winter's icy bands. If it has been severe on some of our communities, it has, with its continuous snows, been very favorable for our farmers to get their grain and other produce to market, which they all have abundantly availed themselves of. The snow has protected our crops, and if March is not too severe we may expect an abundant crop of grain, as it looked well last fall, and it has been well protected since.

The roads for sledding have never been better, and from Shade Gap to Mount Union, for some time time past, they have had one continuous string of sleds, variously loaded. Can we indulge in the exhilorating thought, hoping it to be in a more tangible form before long, of the snorting of the engine along our peaceful vallies and deep gorges; when our end of the county will have her resources developed, and our hardy yeomanry will have a market at their doors, instead of seeking it, as now, in long and toilsome drives. The people are alive to the importance of a railroad, and will do their share in furthering it.

Those who travel this road, have, however, a kind, affable and courteous landlord in the person of A. Carothers, at Orbisonia, who spares no pains for the traveler's comfort, and knows well how to minister to his guest's every want. TRAVELER.

The statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of Feb. shows the total debt to be on that date $2,651,384,686 50. The statement shows, by comparison with that of December, that the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, has increased $19,189,723,09, in the past month.

A Missouri spiritualist having been seized with a fit of inspiration, declared that he could and would redeem anybody and anything. A skeptic handed him a Confederate note, requesting him to exercise his powers of redemption on that, at which the inspired individual wilted.

—The annual missionary meeting of the Methodist Sunday School will be held in the Methodist Church of this place on next Sunday, morning and afternoon. The meeting promises to be an interesting one.

—A household word. The best, the only reliable, the cheapest. Try it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggest sells it. Price One Dollar. 1m.

Ladies Dresses and Boys Clothing.

—The undersigned inform the public that they are prepared to make Ladies Dresses of all kinds in the most substantial and fashionable styles. Also Boys' Clothing. They respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

B. ANNIE M'CABE.
EMMA OSWALT.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1867,—tf.

Speer's Wines

Are the pure juice of the grape, and are unexcelled by any native vintage. They contain valuable medicinal properties, and are of intrinsic worth to the invalid and the convalescent, strengthening the weak, and restoring the system to tone and vigor. Sickly persons and females should try them.

DIED,

On the 9th of February, in Henderson twp., THOMAS, son of James and Rachel McCall, aged 20 years, 7 months and 27 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHILLS AND FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, AND KIDNEY DISEASES CURED.

HISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more diseases where it has been used, than all other Medicines combined. It is the *only* remedy that *really purifies* the blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, and Diseases of the Liver.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Proprietors, LANCASTER, Pa., and CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. 1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 ARCH street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. my8-1ybm

FULLAWAY'S ALL-HEALING and STRENGTHENING SALVE.

J. FULLAWAY will introduce, at his own expense, his All-Healing and Strengthening Salve, a sovereign remedy for lame back, local rheumatism, pains in the side and breast, fresh wounds, bruises, sprains, weakness in the joints, crick in the back, old sores, frosted feet, swellings, numbness, ague in the face and breast, cracked hands, bites, corns on the feet, and occasional sores of most kinds to which the human family is subject.

☞ For sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

MARKETS.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1867.

Superfine Flour at $7,25@8,25 extra at $8@9,25 fancy extra family $10@11, and Pennsylvania family $10,50@12,25, and fancy brands $12,75@14,00 according to quality Rye flour $8,75.

Prime Wheat is scarce here. Choice red at $2,45@2,50 white $3,00@3,20. Rye at $1,50@1,55. Corn 1,20 to 1,23 Oats at 78c. Barley malt at $2,00.

Cloverseed $8,50@8,75 according to quality; Timothy at $2,75@3,00; Flaxseed $2 60@3,00 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Flour.—There is a local demand We quote sales of spring wheat Flour at $11,75@11,25, winter Flour at $11,50@12.50 fancy at $14@15,00.

Wheat, winter, $2,50@2.55 and No. 1 spring $1,90@2,00 Corn from first hands at $1,00. Rye, $1,37 per bushel. Oats 65@66c Barley 1,80@$1,85. Shoulders 11c sides 12c; hams 17c, lard 14½c.

CHICAGO Feb. 15.—Flour dull spring extra $8,25@9,50. Choice $10,50@10,25. Spring Wheat is at $2,00@2,01. Corn 81c. Oats, 57cts.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Gold closed at $1,41¼.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour,	$9,50	Eggs	30
Extra Flour, old	10½	Feathers ₱ lb.	60
Family Flour	11,50	Flaxseed	$2,25
Red Wheat,	2,20	Hops ₱ lb	40
White Wheat,	2,30	Ham, smoked	20
Bran ₱ cwt	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	12,00
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,50	Rags ₱ lb	4
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rye	1,30
Beans ₱ bus	2,75	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,50
Chickens	25	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	10
Country Soap	10	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,60
Corn	$1,00	Shoulder	12
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,2	Sides	15
Dried Apples ₱ bu	2,00	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	12	Timothy	2,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	15	Tunkeys ₱ lb	10
Dried Beef	15	Wool ₱ lb	45
Beef ₱ lb	9	Pork ₱ lb	9
Broad Top Coal ₱ ton	$2,50	Hard Coal ₱ ton	$7,00
Green Apples ₱ bus	$1,50	Pig Metal ₱ ton	$56,50
Cloverseed ₱ 64lbs.	6,50 to 7,00	Lumber ₱ 1000 ft	$12@20
Shellbarks ₱ bus	$2,50	Shingles, Laps, ₱ do	$1@2,13
Walnuts ₱ bus	50	Joint, ₱ do	$2,25@3
Stock Hogs	6@6 cts. ₱ lb	Cheese	15@20 cts. ₱ lb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife PHEBE EMILY, having left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore caution all persons against harboring her as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN W. ABBOTT.

Coalmont, February 19th, 1868-3t.

LOGAN ACADEMY.

A HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

At Bell's Mills, on the Penna. Railroad.

NEXT TERM BEGINS APRIL 27TH, 1868.

Send for a circular. Address

R. H. FULTON, Principal,
Antisvown, Blair co., Pa.

Feo19-2m*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN'A.

IN THE MATTER of SIMON COHN, Bankrupt, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 4th day of February, 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of SIMON COHN, of COPPER RUN, in the county of Huntingdon, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden in the Court House in Huntingdon, before JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Register for said district, on the 6TH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S Marshal,
feb.12-3t By S. THOS. ELDER, Deputy Marshal.

FOSTER'S

ORIENTAL BITTERS.

These valuable Bitters are composed of the essential properties of roots—the medicinal virtues of which have been carefully extracted.

As a BLOOD PURIFIER and LIVER TONIC they have no equal. They are excellent

For Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, General Debility, Pain in the Stomach, Cramp, Diarrhea, &c.

They are of great value to Travelers who are affected by a change of diet. In fact they will relieve the stomach of many disorders to which it is subject.

☞ Price, One Dollar per bottle.

BUCHANAN & SMITH,
Manufacturers,
feb5 Huntingdon, Penn'a.

727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

Have the most elegant and diversified stock in this market, at the very low prices incident to the great shrinking of values.

Their stock is composed wholly of new and desirable fabrics, in

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

to which are daily added the cheapest and choicest offerings of this and other markets.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 *Chestnut street,*
feb5-1y Philadelphia.

J. A. HANAGAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to his Gallery on Railroad street, opposite the Juniata House, where he is prepared to take all the

LATEST STYLES OF PICTURES,

at the following prices:

Including an 8x10 oval Gilt Frame, $1,50.
Visiting Card Photographs, full size, 4 for $1,00,
Ambrotypes, for 25 cents, and upwards.

His long experience in the business enables him to take pictures in every style of the art, at greatly reduced prices. He keeps always on hand a large assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY FRAMES AND CASES.

Pictures inserted in Lockets, Breastpins, Finger Rings, &c., in a neat and durable manner.

Oil Paintings, Daguerreotypes, &c., copied at a reasonable price.

Pictures taken equally well in clear or cloudy weather. I cordially invite one and all to call and examine specimens, whether they want pictures or not. Come quickly, as I shall remain but a short time in the business.

The above Gallery is either for rent, or for sale, with good security.

Apply to J. A. HANAGAR, Photograph Gallery, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. jan15-3m

☞ For School Books and School Stationery of all kinds call at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Blank Books for the desk and pocket, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at CUNNINGHAM & CLARMONT'S.

SALES.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers a Farm for sale, being a part of the one he resides on in Huntingdon County, about one mile west of the town of Orbisonia, situated on the Aughwick Creek, containing about 125 acres; about 70 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good two story log house, and the masonry work of a bank barn. Also a young apple orchard (130 trees,) of select varieties, with a good site for grape culture. The cleared land is good arable bottom land of an eastern slope.

TERMS—One thousand dollars on confirmation of sale, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest secured by bond and mortgage. A good title will be given and possession on the first day of April next.

☞ For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN B SHENEFELT.

Oct. 9, 1867.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned have established an Agency in the Borough of

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

For the purchase and sale of all kinds of

REAL ESTATE,

And will give prompt attention to the sale and letting of Houses, Farms, Building Lots, and all other Real Estate business entrusted to their care.

FOR SALE.

A convenient and well finished DWELLING in West Huntingdon; pleasantly situated; a well of good water on the premises; a covered pump, and other conveniences.

A handsome RESIDENCE in the Borough of Huntingdon, conveniently located in a central portion of the town.

A very desirable Lot in West Huntingdon; cheap for cash.

Five other Lots favorably located; some of which are fenced. Payments to suit purchasers.

Persons desiring to purchase, sell, or rent, will address or apply in person, to

MILLER & ARMITAGE,
Office opposite the Court House,
dec18 Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Huntingdon county and vicinity that they have just returned from the East with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which they have just opened out at their new store,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL

Their stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
FLOUR AND FEED,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
CANNED FRUITS,
HARDWARE,
CEDAR-WARE,
QUEENSWARE,
OIL CLOTHS,
OILS,
PAINTS, &C.,
DRUGS,
CARPETS, CARPET CHAIN,
FISH, SALT, CHEESE,
TRUNKS,
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, &c. &c.

They have a large stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of SILKS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, POPLINS, LUSTRES, GINGHAMS, MERINOS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c.

A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.

We will sell WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

All goods delivered to residences in town and depots free of charge.

Give us a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHNSTON & WATTSON.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1867.

GLAZIER & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, HATS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Washington street, near the Jail.

Having purchased our Winter Goods since the late heavy decline, we can afford to offer superior inducements to buyers.

☞ READ OUR PRICES. ☜

Muslins and Prints, from 8 cts up,
Heavy Unbleached Sheetings, yard wide, 15 cts,
Heavy and wide Tickings, 30 cts,
Best Winter Delaines, 22 and 25 cts,
All Wool Delaines, 45 to 65 cts,
Double width Wool Plaids, 50 cts,
Heavy Plaid Poplins, $1.00,
Wool Flannels, 28 to 50 cts a yard,
Wool Blankets, $2.00 to $10.00 a pair,
Wool Shawls, $1.25 to $10.00
Balmoral Skirts, $1.25 to $1.50.
Other Goods in proportion.

GLAZIER & BRO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 9, '67.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHT! We take pleasure in putting before the public a LAMP for burning lat, lard or tallow, which is superior to any of the kind ever introduced. It differs from all others, as it does not require the fat to be melted before lighting. It heats the fat by a copper pipe, which conducts the heat under the fat and melts it immediately.

Thousands of the lamps have been sold and no complaints have been made. All Lamps warranted to give general satisfaction, or the money refunded.

A rare opportunity is offered to any person or persons that may wish to engage in the business. Huntingdon and Mifflin counties will be sold in townships at reasonable terms to suit purchasers. A sample lamp will be forwarded to any person on receipt of retail price, $1,50, and forwarded at my expense.

Will either sell territory or pay agents by the day or piece. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, for they sell very fast. They are what every person needs. All letters will receive prompt attention:

Address or call on
D. WALKER,
Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Pa.

☞ Lamp may be seen at the Franklin House in Huntingdon; Mr. Hughes' Store, Mill Creek, and at the hotel in Cassville. se18-tf

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &C.

ANY of the above articles can be had by addressing the subscriber. Stoves of all kinds and sizes to suit the wants of all.

We call the attention of the public to the

AUTOCRAT COOKING STOVE,

a stove beyond competition. It is a pretty pattern, good baker, with large oven, and suitable for either coal or wood. Stoves furnished at foundry prices. Any person wishing to purchase a stove without cooking utensils can do so, and the prices of all the articles will be deducted. All stoves warranted. Samples can be seen at Mr. Hughes's store, Mill Creek, or at the residence of the subscriber.

All parlor stoves furnished at low prices. Stoves delivered at any railroad station.

D. WALKER,
se18-tf Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Pa

J. C. BLAIR,

BOOKSELLER,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STATIONERY

AND

WALL PAPER,

Proprietor of the

Huntingdon Circulating Library.

TERMS: Annual subscriptions, $5.00; half yearly, $3.00 quarterly, $1.50. This subscription entitles one person to one new and one old book at a time.

Weekly Subscribers.—For loan of Books per week, 10 cents per volume.

Weekly subscribers will be required in all cases to leave a deposit equal in value to the Book.

The *new Books* will not be allowed to *any* subscriber for a longer period than *four* days; or if detained beyond that time, an additional charge of 3 cents per day; other books seven days, or if detained beyond that time 3 cents per day. Books not returned in *two weeks* to be charged.

All Books are considered *old* that have been in the Library *six months.*

Books damaged seriously will be charged.

All payable in advance.

Special terms and arrangements with persons living out of town.

All new and desirable books on hand as soon as issued.

A complete assortment of pictures for

DECALCOMANIA,

OR, THE

ART OF INSTANTLY TRANSFERRING PICTURES

To China, Glass, Tin and Wooden ware, Leather and Paper Mache goods, in short, to all articles of every description.

The following series of Books will be found constantly on hand:

SPELLERS AND READERS.

Parker & Watson's	McGuffey's,	Town's,
Sander's,	Sargent's,	Worcester's,
Sander's Union,	Osgood's,	Bank's, &c.
Hillard's,		

ARITHMETICAL.

Greenleaf's,	Robinson's,	Dean's
Davis's,	Ray's,	Colburn's,
Stoddard's,	Brooks',	Loomis', &c., &c.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

Mitchell's,	Colton & Fitch's,	Guyot's,
Warren's.	Monteith's,	Camp's.

GRAMMARS.

Green's,	Clark's,	Fowsmith's,
Bullion's,	Brown's,	Parker's.

HISTORIES.

Goodrich's,	Pinnock's,	Martindale's,
Millard's,	Willson's,	Worcester's.
	Losing's,	

DICTIONARIES.

Cobb's,	Reed's,	Walker's,
Jenkin's,	Webster's,	Robbin's.
	Worcester's,	

Speakers, Dialogue, Classical, Botanical, Chemistry, and Miscellaneous School Books.

BLANK BOOKS.

From the small paper cover Pass to the full bound Russia Corner ledger.

A splendid assortment of

HOLIDAY AND TOY BOOKS,

of English and American manufacture.

Satchels, Bottom Flour Sacks, at jobbing rates—at from $27,50 to $65 per thousand. Printed with any name desired.

Also, Manilla Wrapping, Confectionery and Sugar Bags

DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAPERS AND MAGAZINES OF ALL KINDS.

Choice Havana and Yara SEGARS, Solace, Century, Sunnyside, and other brands of fine cut CHEWING TOBACCO. Orinoco, Navy, Spun, &c., &c.

A beautiful stock of Octagon and Square Cornered Rustic Walnut and Gilt

PICTURE FRAMES.

All kinds of Frames on hand and made to order. Imitation Rosewood, and Gilt Imitation Walnut and Gilt Gemine Walnut and Plain and Fancy Gilt Frames supplied on short notice.

CARDS OF ALL KINDS.

Music and Periodicals bound in every style at cheap rates.

French and common paper stamped any letter or letters, plain or in colors.

Photographs, Albums, Engravings, Artist's Materials, such as Monotrunate Boards, Tube Paints, Crayons, &c.

Also, Agent for the Singer Family and Manufacturing SEWING MACHINES—a Machine that will Hem, Braid, Cord, Tuck, Quilt and Bind. Please call and examine—A full assortment of the different styles constantly on hand.

All orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

J. C BLAIR,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
dec18,1867-tf. Next to Broad Top Ticket Office.

THE PLACE TO BUY

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

W. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first-class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, oc. 9, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress (as elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebellacts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to do the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

NOTICE TO ALL.

HILL STREET MARKET,

OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsups and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt, Lard, &c., &c.,

All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Colder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.

Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.

Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at Lewis' Family Grocery.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Feb. 13.—At the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee this morning, Representative Stevens, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution stating that it appeared from the late correspondence between the President and General Grant, that the President had violated, or sought to violate, the provisions of the Tenure of Office Bill, and that consequently he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, for which he ought to be impeached by the House. This resolution was discussed with much spirit, the point of the debate being as to whether the President had violated the bill by an effort to induce General Grant to hold the Secretary of War at the disposal of the President, after the Senate, by its resolution; had restored Stanton. Finally the resolution was tabled by the following vote:—Yeas, Bingham, Beaman, Payne, Hulburd, Republicans, and Brooks and Beck, Democrats; nays, Stevens, Farnsworth and Boutwell. After the vote, which created considerable excitement, the committee adjourned, when Mr. Stevens invited Messrs. Boutwell and Farnsworth to meet with him in order to take other steps on the subject.

Feb. 15.—A bill has been prepared to-day, which will probably be introduced in Congress on Monday, defining what shall constitute the Military Districts of the country, and virtually abolishing the new department of the Atlantic, just created by Executive order. As the restoration of Adjutant General Thomas seems to be looked upon with disfavor, and as having some connection with this department, a bill has also been prepared to place on the retired list of the army. Congressmen seem to look upon the new military department as a dangerous thing, and every effort will be made to legislate it out of existence. In the meantime the arrival of General Sherman is anxiously looked for, to see what course he will pursue. His friends have telegraphed him to come on and take command and not to resign.

Feb. 16.—A new supplementary reconstruction bill will be introduced in the House during the present week. One has already been prepared by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. It requires among other things only a majority of the votes cast on the question to ratify a State Constitution.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

BY

DR. WILLIAM BREWSTER,

M'CONN

Professional & Business Cards.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
Office that of the late Dr. Snare. mch13-1y*

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

E. J. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
July 31, 1867.

J. A. POLLOCK,
SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec29-1f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67-tf.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. sc12'66

R. McMURTRIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

AGEENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug12,1863 HUNTINGDON, PA.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
OF
K. ALLEN LOVELL,
District Attorney of Huntingdon County,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the Brick Row, opposite the Court House
jan.1.1867

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
SEGARS & TOBACCO,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Next door to the Franklin House, in the Diamond.
Country trade supplied. apr4'67

GEO. W. SWARTZ,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, &c., &c., opposite J. A. Brown's Mammoth Hardware store. ☞ Watches neatly repaired and warranted.
Huntingdon, Sept 28, 1867-6m

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS.

HEMLOCK, PINE BILL STUFF, Boards, Plank, Shingles, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand.
Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames, furnished at manufacturers' prices.
Grain and country product generally bought at market rates. *WAGONER & BRO.,*
aug28-tf Phillipsburg, Centre co., Pa.

JUNIATA STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.
The burrs and choppers are now and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.
We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our *efforts to accommodate* and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.
Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.
Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.
JOHN K. McCAMAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE undersigned, offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1867

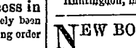
ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
No. 149 North 2d Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware constantly on hand.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to. nov.27-1y*

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!
SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.
Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!
Address all orders to the Manufacturers
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
nov.27-1y No. 137 Nth. Third Street, Philada.

A SPECIALTY.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Just received at
RUDOLPH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of
Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Handkerchiefs, Fall Hats, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $30.
GENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.
By making my business a specialty, I hope to meet with such patronage from the public as will enable me to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods. Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.
W. P. RUDOLPH,
Opposite Leister's New Building.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE LADIES
W. B. ZEIGLER
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Huntingdon and the country generally, that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large stock of goods almost
EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Fancy and plain Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Under garments, Merino Vests and Drawers, Corsets, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Scarfs, Hoods, knit of various styles and patterns, Ladies' and Children's Stockings of all styles and colors, Also,
Dress Goods, Prints, Delaines, Plaids, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Muslins, &c.
Gents' Undershirts, Drawers, and Stockings.
All goods sold at the lowest cash prices, and as cheap as the cheapest.
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Huntingdon, Nov. 6, 1867.

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.
JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a 
NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE
and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

Can't Be Beaten!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of
GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA
Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1867.

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, F. M. BARE, W. F. M'LAUGHLIN
JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.
Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

MONEY!
ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!
The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at his residence on St. Clair street near Benedict's.
may2,1866tf WM. PENTIMAN.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

EVERY FAMILY
Will find at Lewis' Family Grocery, every article usually kept in first class Grocery stores. Call for what you want.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelope suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

☞ For plain, fancy and ornamental printing, call at the "Globe" Office.

BELLS!
BELLS!!
BELLS!!!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
SLEIGH BELLS,
Ever exhibited at HUNTINGDON, Loose, and Strapped, in every style, NOW OPENED, and being sold at very LOW PRICES, at
JAS. A. BROWN'S
HARDWARE STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
ALSO,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
FENDERS,
SHAFTS,
SOLES,
STEEL SOLES,
WILLOW SLEIGH
BASKETS, SLEIGH and
WAGON WHIPS,
FINE HARNESS MOUNTINGS.
A good stock of well seasoned
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
and a general stock of
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
Paints, Oils, Glass,
STOVES,
&c.,
Including the late Patent
"ECLIPSE" COOK STOVE,
Which throws all other Stoves in the shade and pleases so well that everybody wants
THE ECLIPSE.
Don't forget the SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,
Huntingdon, Jan. 15, '68-tu1.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &C.
The attention of
MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,
and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY &C.,
than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of
Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.
Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.
An excellent assortment of
Fine Cutlery,
Comprising
KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.
BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.
Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,
Of the latest and most improved patterns,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS
Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of
Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.
BLACKSMITHS
Can be supplied with
ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,
SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel
CARPENTERS
Will find in our establishment a superior stock of
PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.
MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.
NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties
BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.
Farmers
Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheat-stone.
Builders
Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of
BUILDING HARDWARE,
and compare our prices with others.
Agricultural Implements,
Comprising the famous Russell
Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,
Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow-Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.
Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated
OHIO PUMP,
The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for acircular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.
SCALES.
Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including
Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,
FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.
The largest and best assortment of
GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,
Ever offered in this place.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
COOK & PARLOR STOVES.
ALL SIZES OF
NAILS AND BRADS,
By the keg. Very low!
Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.
STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.
WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.
Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,
By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.
☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜
WHARTON & MAGUIRE.
Huntingdon, May 7, 1867.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive, or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, carriage and car makers, pails and wooden-ware, agricultural implements, canal boats, vessels and ships' bottoms, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof), floor oil cloths, (one manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $3 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars.—None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
se4-6m 254 Pearl street, New York.
☞ Two Barrels of the above paint for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21. 23. 25. & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.
OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.
THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well vent lated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.
GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
Aug. 14, '67-6m. PROPRIETORS.

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.
NO DUST! NO GAS!! NO DAMPERS!!
ESTABLISHED 1851.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
N. W. Corner 13th & Filbert streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
WROUGHT-IRON, AIR-TIGHT
GAS-CONSUMING HEATER,
WITH PATENT DUST-SCREEN.

For ease of management without any dampers, Durability, Simplicity, and Economy, this Heater has no superior in this country. They are all guaranteed to give satisfaction. Estimates made free of charge.
Cooking Ranges, Latrobe Heaters, Slate Mantles, Low Down Grates, Portable Heaters, Registers, Ventilators, &c., &c.
Send for one of our Illustrated Pamphlets. [ap10-1y

No more Bald Heads! No more Gray Locks!
DR. LEON'S
ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,
Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the Hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.
It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.
It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal.—The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
nov.27-1y *SOLE PROPRIETORS.*
137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE!
Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.
Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Open to Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native wine. Being the pure juice of the grape produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office, A. SPEER,
No. 245 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Y.
Sold by John Reed, and Samuel Smith, Druggists, Huntingdon. se18

LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT
JOHN FAREIRA'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Fur Manufactory
718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of
Fancy Furs,
for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.
I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.
Remember the Name, Number and Street!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
oc2-1m PHILADELPHIA.
☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON
Have received
10,000 DOLLARS WORTH
OF
NEW & FASHIONABLE GOODS
From the eastern markets, which they can, with profit, sell at lower figures than can be sold at any other house in the county.
PRICES THE SAME AS BEFORE THE WAR.
A good Calico Dress for a Dollar & a Levy
THE BEST HEAVY MUSLINS
Lower than they can be bought outside of Philadelphia
THEIR STOCK IS IMMENSE,
Consisting of everything that eye can fancy or heart wish
Come and see their fine assortment of
CHOICE SYRUP,
LOWER than ever before also.
EVERY KIND OF SUGAR
At greatly reduced prices.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK,
and do not pay high prices any longer.
Cunningham & Carmon.
Huntingdon, ap24

NEW
LEATHER STORE.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of
FINE LEATHER,
Consisting in part of
FRENCH CALF SKIN,
KIP,
MOROCCO,
LININGS,
BINDINGS,
SOLE,
UPPER,
HARNESS,
SKIRTING, &C.,
Together with a general assortment of
FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock, Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

UNITED STATES
Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY
HUNTINGDON, PA.
SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!
The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, gives to Heirs of Soldiers who died prisoners of war,
COMMUTATION FOR RATIONS,
for the time the soldier was so held a prisoner, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid in the following order: 1st. To the widow, if unmarried; 2d. To the children; 3d. To the parents, to both jointly if they are living, if either is dead, to the survivor; 4th. To the brothers and sisters.
The act of February 23, 1867, provides for the refunding of the $300 Commutation Money, where the same person was again drafted, and was required to enter the service or furnish a substitute.
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
The act of March 2, 1867, also makes provisions for the payment of the
$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY
to such soldiers as have accidentally lost their discharges
All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned Acts, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the undersigned. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge.
W. H. WOODS,
Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,
may9,21867 HUNTINGDON, Huntingdon co., Pa.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.
B. M. GREENE has removed his Music Store, to the second floor of Leister's building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.
Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
may8,'67 Second floor of Leister's new brick building

HUNTINGDON
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, ETC.
MARBLE YARD.
J. M. GREEN & F. O. BEAVER
Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of
Plain and ornamental Marble Work
Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, at as low prices as any shop in the county.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church mch6,1867

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and work manship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855. WM. WILLIAMS.

CHEESE. CHEESE.
The best always for sale at
LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ARTICLE OUT.
A PERFECT TIME-PIECE FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Let every Housekeeper, Farmer, Mechanic, and Traveler buy our
SOLAR WATCH,
or Perpetual Portable Sun-Dial.
Warranted to keep True Time for every Day of the Year.
This valuable instrument, which is warranted by us to *give the true time* of day throughout the year, is constructed on strictly scientific principles, being based on astronomical tables and calculations, and affording the truest measure of time which human ingenuity and skill can devise, exceeding in accuracy and reliability the most perfect chronometers, whilst the low price at which we offer it to the public places it within the reach of all. Its portability makes it convenient for travelers, and to every farmer or householder it must prove invaluable to regulate their clocks and watches by the most infallible test recognized by science.
The mode of using the "Solar Watch" is the simplest that can be devised. After screwing the Style or Gnomon in its place in the *moveable brass head and setting it* directly over the straight line corresponding to the date, or that nearest to it on the cylinder, the instrument is placed upright in the sunshine in such a position as will throw the shadow of the Style directly upon the line under it. After placing the plumb-line, by means of its brass attachment, at a right angle with and to the left of the Style, in order to set the cylinder perfectly level, the point where the extremity of the shadow falls, and its distance from any of the wavy or cross lines exhibiting the morning and corresponding afternoon hours, will indicate the true time of day.
The whole apparatus, consisting of a Cylinder and Diagram, moveable Brass Head, Style, Plumb line, and Brass attachment for the same, neatly put up in compact boxes, is sold by us at the incredibly low price of ONE DOLLAR.
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
BEVENS, FABRE & CO.,
34 North Ninth Street, Philada.
☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, at Wm. Lewis' Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Agents wanted to sell the article—apply immediately. WM. LEWIS,
se1 Agent for Huntingdon county.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
New Style in one Bottle
will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
☞ For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 25, 1867.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 5 25 and 8,10 A. M., and 2 05 and 9,35 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R. arriving at New York 5,10, 10 15 and 11 50 A. M., and 3,40, and 9 30 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 35 p. m. trains without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 A. M., and 2 05 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for *Philadelphia and Columbia* only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 55 P M.
Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, 5 & 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8,15 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations; Pottsville at 8,45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 12,19 a m, and 2,00 P M; Tamaqua at 8,30 A M., and 1 and 8,45 P M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a m. and 12 noon.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7,30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4,00 P. M
Pottstown Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a. m., returning leaves Philadelphia at 5,00 p. m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7 00 A M., and 3 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8 A. M., Harrisburg, 5 25 a m, and 4 10 and 9 35 p m, and Reading 1 00, and 7 15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 7 05 a. m., and 11 40 p. m., for New York, and 4 25 p. m. for Philadelphia.
COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS to and from all points at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through: 100 pounds Baggage allowed each Passengor.
G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 25, 1867. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. EMIGRANT TRAIN.	WESTWARD. CINCINNATI EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 13	.....	12 15	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	5 01	.....
5 20	.....	12 20	.....	Mt. Union,	10 09	4 55	.....
5 50	.....	12 40	.....	Mapleton,	.....	4 45	.....
6 40	.....	12 50	.....	Mill Creek,	r9 54	4 36	.....
5 55	7 05	1 08	3 35	Huntingdon,	9 42	4 23	10 55
6 14	.....	1 30	.....	Petersburg,	9 27	4 04	.....
6 21	.....	1 40	.....	Barree,	r9 20	3 55	.....
6 28	.....	1 50	.....	Spruce Creek,	9 13	3 48	.....
*6 41	.....	2 05	.....	Birmingham,	.....	3 35	.....
6 48	7 52	2 15	4 21	Tyrone,	9 53	3 28	10 08
*7 01	.....	2 27	.....	Tipton,	r8 45	3 17	.....
7 07	.....	2 30	.....	Fostoria,	.....	3 12	.....
7 13	.....	2 42	.....	Bell's Mills,	8 35	3 08	.....
7 30	8 23	3 05	4 47	Altoona,	8 20	2 50	9 35
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 12 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 20 A. M.
The CINCINNATI EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 4 25 P. M. and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 40 P M.
The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 P. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 00 P. M.
Nov. 24, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, OCT. 16TH, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. ACCOMM. P. M. | UP TRAINS. MAIL A. M.